THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1203.] SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Taliaferro and Patteson, Compl'ts. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. }

On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 12aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

17. From Washington by Georgetown, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Aquia and Falmouth to Fredericksburg, six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Washington every day, Sunday excepted, at 5 p. m. and arrive at Alexandria by 7 1-2 p. m. and Fredericksburg by the next noon, in 15 hours.

Returning—Leave Fredericksburg every day, Monday excepted, at 11 a. m. and arrive in Washington by 11 p. m.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Washington every day, Sunday excepted, at 6 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 8 p. m. Leave Fredericksburg every day, Tuesday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Washington same day by 10 p. m.

18. From Fredericksburg by Bowling Green and Hanover c. h. to Richmond, six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, Sunday excepted, at 1. p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next day by 3 a. m. in 14 hours.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Sunday excepted, at 9 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 10 a. m. in 13 hours.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Fredericsburg every day, Monday excepted, at 3. a. m. and arrive at Richmond the same day by 7. p. m.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Monday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the same day by 8 p. m.

19. From Richmond by Manchester and Osbornes to Petersburg, every day. Leave Richmond every day at 4 a. m. and arrive at Petersburg by 9 a. m. Leave Petersburg every day at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmoud by 8 p. m.

20. From Richmond, Frazier's, New-Kent c. h. Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton to Norfolk, three times a week. Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a. m. and arrive at Hampton by 9 p. m. and at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 10 a. m.

Returning—Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 7 p. m. in Summer, and 9 p. m. in Winter.

21. From Petersburg by City Point, Cabin Point, Smithfield, Surry c. h. and Suffolk c. h. to Portsmouth, three times a week. Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a. m. and arrive at Portsmouth the next days by 8. a. m.

Returning—Leave Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 p. m. and arrive at Petersburg the next days by 1 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails, and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every 30 minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contracter shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of August, November February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force for two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
POST-MASTER GENERAL.

General Post-Office, Washington City, February 23, 1804. aaw3t.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, are respectfully informed, that T. BRUFF, Dentist of Washington City, *Inventor* and *Patentee* of the perpendicular extracting instruments, is preparing to pay them a visit, and hopes for the honor of their patronage.

April 14, 1804. 3t.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
30 *ditto of* 1,000		30,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

TICKETS

May be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond; Robert Birchett, and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg, Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnson, Staunton; and in all the towns in Virginia, and in many places in the country.

William M'Cay,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

"*Richmond & Columbia Turn-pike Road*"

THE *Books* for receiving subscriptions (to carry the above laudable and useful institution into effect, conformably to the act of assembly,) remains open in the counting-room of *Robert Gamble & Son*, in Richmond—till the first day of May next. *Subscriptions* to the *Staunton turn-pike road*, will *also*, continue to be received at the *same place*, until the time above mentioned.

Richmond April 18, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wishing to employ his capital in another way, proposes to sell, at Public Vendue, on the 23d day of May next, at the Eagle Tavern, commencing at 11 *o'clock A. M. the following well situated and valuable PROPERTY, within this city—viz:*

FIVE LOTS, between the basin of the Canal and James river—on one of these, is a good two story dwelling house, offices and garden. On another, there is a dwelling house, offices and garden, of equal value—On another, there is a smaller dwelling house and garden—The two other Lots are finely situated on the South East side of the Hay-Market Square, upon one of which there is a good lumber house.

Also, that very commodious, finely situated, two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a square of four Lots, (more eligible in point of situation perhaps, than any other in the city) and completely arranged offices, on which the subscriber now resides.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is wished that those who are disposed to purchase, will previously examine the premises. The last described *Square*, will be found worthy of particular attention, since there is not another *entire* square, perhaps, to be purchased on any terms.

It is well known that property in Richmond becomes daily, more and more valuable. The rapid increase of commerce and population, the great and increasing advantages of the Canal, and the establishment of a Bank, with many other public institutions justify the opinion, that property thus situated will continue to advance in price.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of five instalments—the first falling due six months after the day of sale, and the others to succeed at an interval of six months from each other.

Should it be agreeable for purchasers to make prompt payment, a liberal discount will be made, as it is an object to obtain shares in the Bank.

D. M. Randolph.

Richmond, 20th March, 1804. 1awtds.

FOR SALE.
LOW FOR CASH,
Several Valuable LOTS,

Handsomely situated, within the corporation of this City.——For further particulars enquire of the printer.

April 17th, 1804. (2)

SHERRY WINE.

THE Subscriber has just received a Consignment of SHERRY WINE, of the first quality, in Quarter Casks.

E. W. Rootes.

April 16th, 1804. 3t

Mineral Springs.

THE subscriber has taken under his charge, for the term of three years, those Mineral Waters, commonly called THE SWEET SPRINGS, now situate in Monroe county, (formerly in Botetourt) in the state of Virginia. He has considerably enlarged his stable room, and increased the housing in such a manner, that he will be capable of accommodating at least one third more company than usual, at the same place. He has laid in an ample supply of the best Liquors that could be procured, which he will always keep up. He has likewise engaged a sufficiency of servants and attendants, under good character. Uniting with these his unwearied efforts and attention to render general satisfaction, he doubts not of making his accommodations comfortable and agreeable to all who may incline to visit these Springs. The reputation of these Mineral Waters is so well known in Virginia, and her sister states, that the subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to their qualities or virtues.

Jesse Minter.

April 14th, 1804. 3t.

N. B. The subscriber has furnished himself with two good Male Cooks; likewise an excellent Musician, for the amusement of the Ladies and Gentlemen. J. M.

TO BE SOLD
For Ready Money,

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, from David Ross, Esq. in order to raise the sum of 5974 dolls. 59 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 12th of September, 1803, till payment—it being the balance due on the three first instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the high court of chancery, and secured by deed of trust; the following LANDS, LOTS & TENEMENTS, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale, an estate or plantation in Goochland, called COLE, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole, and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an estate or plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT—containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also the following lots in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit: Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-house is built—lot, No. 75, on which is a store now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes—and lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 19th day of May next—and the lands and tenements aforesaid, will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th April, 1804.

Sports of the Pit.

THE Equestrian Circus at the Hay-Market Garden will be opened for the Sports of the Pit on Saturday next. A number of Cocks are collecting to furnish such as have not fowls of their own. Admittance as usual; the bearer of a Cock admitted gratis.

William Roberts.

April 17th, 1804.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation in the upper end of King and Queen county, on the 31st March, a bay HORSE, about 8 years old, with a star in his forehead, a small snip on his nose, and a little white on one of his hind feet. He is about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, paces mostly, carries his head low, though a horse of spirit, and has a remarkable bushy main and tail. The thief also took a plough bridle, and lines made of cotton. It is conjectured that he was taken by some Negro travelling upwards, having been tracked into Caroline. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said horse, by

J. Pendleton.

Spring Farm, April 16th, 1804. 3tp.

THE Subscriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furnishing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will also receive, until the above date, Proposals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preservation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. t14May

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. XI.

CONCERNING THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

The Citizen of Petersburg was certainly in a dream, when he attempted to ridicule the calculations and conclusions of Candidus, especially as his own calculations and conclusions are made upon the same principles. Yes, so precisely the same, that many persons at first thought that I had written under both signatures. When this illiberal writer takes a calm view of those several calculations, he will find, that there is not the smallest difference in the principles upon which they are made, and that there is nothing to justify censure in either. If his calculations are right, so are those of Candidus. If he deserves applause from the opponents of the bank, so does Candidus. Let us now return to my calumniator.

"*But a writer of some talents, without steady habits and principles, is capable of doing much injury in any community, and such a character will now be viewed the author of Candidus, if he be the same person who, but a few months since, wrote those valuable numbers of Federalist.*"

It cannot be of the smallest consequence to society, to ascertain, whether the same person who wrote under the signature of Federalist is the writer of Candidus. There is no connexion in the subject. In the first, there was an attempt to prove, that the secretary of the treasury had acted improperly in the sale of the bank stock; that he was not authorised to sell it; that there was no necessity for a sale; and that the United States sustained a loss of about 200,000 dollars, in consequence of the hasty and clandestine manner in which the sale was made. Candidus has no where said any thing concerning these things. He has confined himself altogether to the establishment of a bank in Virginia. He has endeavored to shew, that the objections to the law ought not to prevent its establishment; that many of those who, under the specious garb of federalism, or opposition, to democracy & pretend, on that account, to oppose the bank, are actuated by other motives. In these essays, the writer claims no other merit than that of exposing his opinions frankly and candidly to the plainest understanding. He did not seek fame. He sought to be useful. And although he has devoted much time and serious reflection to the subject; altho' he is very confident, that the bank may be carried into operation, without the aid of *federal money*, concerning which there is so much *boasting* and threatening—yet he should be very sorry to know or believe, that his fellow-citizens in general, and of all parties, were so benighted, and so regardless of their own and their country's welfare, that a few fugitive newspaper essays should be necessary to urge them into the paths of reason and common sense.

Is there a man who trades at Richmond or Petersburg, who does not know, that many men make their livings by purchasing tobacco, wheat, &c. from the planters and farmers—shipping it to New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, where it is resold to an European trader, who ships it to a foreign market? If commerce was properly encouraged in Virginia, the tobacco might be shipped directly to a foreign market from our ware-houses. The shipper could give the planter at the ware-house, as much as he would otherwise give at New-York, and the planter would thereby gain or save 20 or 25 per cent. upon every hogshead. Fellow-Citizens, of all parties, sects and opinions! this will be one of the consequences of establishing a bank. It is for explaining and proving this, that I am calumniated, and called by the organ of this conspiracy, a deceiver.

Every merchant in Virginia, who carries on a lucrative trade, such as I have described, whether he be a federalist or democrat, knows well that the establishment of a bank, upon extensive principles, will change the course of trade, and that he will be under the necessity of forming new correspondences, and making new arrangements. Perhaps he may be indebted to the northern merchants, who will not suffer him to withdraw his custom, until he has paid off his arrears—and hence the establishment of a bank brings to his mind, the fear of ruin. In presenting this picture, I speak at random; such a case is possible. But even if there should be many such, should a writer, pursuing the true interest of his country, conceal on that occasion, an important truth? If the innovation promises to be useful to the country in general, individuals must take their chance. It is in the course of human affairs that some will rise, and others will sink. Some will become rich; others will become poor. In these perpetual successions, which no political system or human prudence can altogether prevent, the true patriot should not intermix. His views should be directed to the general prosperity. His systems should be strict of all factious, partial or local tendencies. He should consider all society as an individual, and that his efforts should be directed to promote the happiness and prosperity of that individual. Such have been the designs of Candidus—and although he cannot flatter himself with success equal to his wishes or his labors, yet he can in the conscious integrity of his heart, look back and say, that he neither has deceived, nor attempted to deceive, a single individual, although a *skulking, calumniating, garbling, misrepresenting* caviller,

who to conceal himself the more, pretends to be *a Citizen of Petersburg*, has said so.

"*How must he have fallen from correct and invulnerable ground, to have taken so much pains to beguile the public by his fallacious statement and opinions, with the view to prove, that the state will not have an undue influence over the bank!*"

Was there ever more impudence contained in the same number of words? The Citizen of Petersburg was pleased with the writings of Federalist, because they appeared to be adverse to the ruling party. He dislikes those of Candidus, because he thinks they are calculated to serve and promote the democratic interests. And he very plumply accuses me of having taken pains to beguile the public by fallacious statements, forgetting, or perhaps not knowing, that his own statements corresponded in principle with mine; so that if I am blameable, he is as much more so, as he thinks himself wiser than I am.

The Citizen of Petersburg has most dishonorably imputed to me, what I have neither said nor believe, for the purpose of helping himself through a labyrinth of difficulties, into which his indiscretion has led him. My observations have been conveyed in a manner so plain, that it appeared to be impossible that any man of the most moderate understanding should be mistaken; and, except the *profound Citizen of Petersburg*, I do not believe that another man in this commonwealth, who knows how to read, will pretend to say, that his censures are just.

Every sentence which the Citizen of Petersburg has published, proves his enmity to the establishment of a bank; and a little attention to what follows, compared with the foregoing arguments, will prove it.

"*But viewing that act of the legislature, as he does, he would rather do any thing else with his money, than place it in any institution, over which, either of the parties which at present so unhappily divide our country, could assume and direct the management of it; for there may be good, bad and designing men on both sides. Would it not then, be best, that a system of such real magnitude to the community, should go into operation, under provisions not expressly calculated to exclude either the one party, or the other, from having any controul over it. If therefore, the subscriptions as now offered to the public, should not be filled up, and which I trust they will not, may we not hope, and with good reason too, that the next assembly will so modify the present act, as to do away the objections herein stated, and so strongly urged by all our merchants of capital, and which, 'tis believed, are so well grounded in the opinions of every candid man, not influenced by party spirit, that they will never be relinquished.*"

Let it be recollected, that the system of banking has been introduced into the United States, more than twenty years. That several attempts have been made in Virginia to establish a bank at this place. Two great causes have combined to prevent it. The leading and wealthy democrats opposed it, on account of a political term, which I never understood as used upon this occasion, but which they called *principle*. Many wealthy federalists opposed it, because, they had vested their capitals in other banks, were well satisfied with their profits, and had it in their power, by active capitals, and the additional credit which was derived thereby, to monopolize the advantages which are ever happening to money holders. The people at large, of all parties, are much disposed to unite and harmonize with each other in the establishment of a bank at this place, and though they may not be able to boast of their fifties and hundreds of shares, yet, as drops make the Ocean, so I hope and expect, that the shares will be taken by ones, two's, &c. as may suit the abilities of the friends to the union and public welfare.

What right have some of the opponents to expect confidence? Have they not had it their power, for many years, to obtain a branch of the bank of the United States at this place? This will not be denied. A petition or application from the merchants and stockholders of Richmond, would have met with as much success, as that from Norfolk has done. The persons who had the power and would not, surely ought not to fret and growl because other persons, whose application for a branch bank would have been disregarded, are about to establish one for themselves, in which even the enemies and opponents may, if they please, become sharers.

With these important and well known facts, while wealth, influence and popularity were all opposed to the establishment of a bank, it was difficult to excite a sufficient portion of *genuine patriotism*, to consent to a bank upon any terms. And it is really a subject, more for joy than condemnation, that a law has been obtained with so few objections. The Citizen of Petersburg is desirous to have it postponed until the next session; and for what? He says, to remove those objections. He forgets that the law is almost entirely a transcript of that which established the bank of the United States; and that so far as there is an important departure from it, that he has employed his *profound talents* to shew, that even that deviation ought not to operate destructively. It is true that my calumniator has drawn different conclusions. These I disregard. I will hold him to his statement, and expect that he will not complain, if, while I treat his stile and his opinions with the most sovereign contempt, I acknowledge that his calculations are correct.

The following sentence of the Citizen of Petersburg, is an insinuation against the moral rectitude of the future legislatures, which I hope, for their own and their country's honor, will never be verified.

"*To say that, after the subscriptions shall be filled up, and the bank shall be in operation, we may expect such amendments as will render it more agreeble to all parties, is really too idle and absurd a suggestion, to merit a single observation.*"

The question may be answered by referring to a fact of notoriety and importance, which I will briefly explain.

When the convention met for the purpose of deciding upon the federal constitution, there were strong and powerful objections made to it. Those who advocated the unqualified acceptance, insisted that the patriotism and good sense of the people would induce them to adopt amendments. They saw clearly that the arguments of the opponents were irresistable, and therefore pretended to depend upon the virtue and patriotism of the people. Many amendments have been since introduced, and have become parts of the constitution. Here another question, of much less importance, occurs—but one, in which every man in society is interested, and some of the same persons who were so willing to depend upon the people, are now unwilling to depend upon the same people or their representatives, to make subsequent amendments to a law, in which their political and local interests are so much concerned. I do not believe that the people are less entitled to confidence, or less virtuous now, than they were fourteen years ago. I do not believe, that they will wish the legislature to retain a power, which is inconsitent with the political rights, principles and interests of themselves. And it will be a poor compliment to the present race to say, that they have less wisdom, or political integrity, than existed when the federal constitution was adopted. Then it suited the schemers to depend upon the virtuous people; now it suits them, to pretend that the people deserve no confidence. It is certainly unfortunate, when every question which relates to the public welfare, is tried by the probable consequences, which may happen to the leaders of the contending factions. If this was not the case, the law for the establishment of the bank would not have contained some features, which are so much opposed. The authors of it would have weighed the several clauses with candor. They would have endeavored to make it an institution of profit and usefulness, and not an engine of faction. In the observations which I have published, it has been my design to promote the general usefulness to the community, without considering which of the political parties would be most benefitted. Perhaps by the time that the benefits of the establishment are fully understood, there may be a change in the political designs of popular men, insomuch that some of the same persons who were most desirous to secure a legislative influence, and who consider it as one of the best provisions of the law, will be anxious to have it released or abolished. Popular opinion is certainly very fluctuating. Half a century of political services, will be forgotten in a day. The most popular and virtuous men will lose their influence; they will be jostled out of their places, and their successors will embrace and promote those delusions, which are best calculated to give them power and popularity.

CANDIDUS.

(To be continued.)

A CARD TO MERCATOR.

A reply to the piece signed Mercator, which appeared in the last Gazette, will be delayed until I have fully dismissed his coadjutor, the Citizen of Petersburg. This writer, and all others who shall oppose the establishment of the bank, in this paper, shall be answered in the order in which they may take their stations.

Mercator has very openly recommended to the merchants to enter into a combination or conspiracy, the secret existence of which I foretold some time ago. The important crisis approaches. Secret schemes having failed, bolder measures are resorted to. It is said, that there is a great deal of money due by the merchants to the planters and farmers. If this is true, before the articles are prepared, and offered to the consideration of the conspirators, the leaders should first offer a resolution to this effect:—"*That the merchants ought forthwith to pay to the planters and farmers all the money which they owe to them.*" This being done, the merchants may enter into further debates and resolutions, with pure hearts and clean hands. The planters and farmers will then be able to determine whether they will subscribe to the bank or not.

AN ANSWER TO HONESTUS.

A writer, under the signature "Honestus," has published a paragraph in this paper, relating to the pamphlet of Virginius, concerning the laws against gaming. He has thought proper to commend the stile and motives of the author, and at the same time to declare, that the pamphlet will be attended with dangerous consequences.

Honestus seems to think, that the pamphlet will have a tendency to corrupt the youth. The writer denies any such intention or tendency, and thinks, if the recommendations which are contained in it are followed, that there will thereby be a much better check than now exists over the conduct of the youth. In order to obviate the laws, gaming parties and establishments are carried on in secret. No person who is admitted, can divulge any thing which occurs, without a breach of faith.

If the laws were less severe; if the penalties were reasonable, there would be no secrets—of course, the youth would not have it in their power to elude the watchfulness of their parents, guardians and employers, in retired and well guarded apartments.

Honestus, before he writes another sentence, had better read the pamphlet again—not for the purpose of pronouncing a hasty condemnation, but to examine it with impartiality and candour, and particularly

Page 9th—first and second paragraphs.
31st—last paragraph.
37th—second paragraph.
38th—last paragraph.
39th—to the end.

The author of the pamphlet has endeavored to prove, that the law which authorises a sale of a gamester, is unconstitutional, and that therefore the legislature ought to repeal it. This was the chief object of writing the pamphlet; but the author deemed it necessary to introduce therein moral, political and philosophical considerations, so that the readers might form a comprehensive and conclusive opinion.

Honestus, before he passed the sentence of condemnation, ought to have examined into the power which the law has given to a single magistrate to apprehend a free citizen of this commonwealth, and to sell him as a slave. It is very likely he will find that his opinions have been prematurely given. If Honestus intends to support the signature which he has assumed, he will do this for his own sake. In the course of a candid examination, he will find, that the writer of the pamphlet no where deserves censure, unless he can be blamed for having written and published bold and incontrovertable truths.

It is believed by the writer of the pamphlet, that laws and regulations, which will preserve the morals of the sons, may be enforced without imposing degradations and bondage upon the fathers. The existing laws have not accomthe first, though they have authorised the second. These laws are fully examined in the pamphlet, and Honestus is bound, either to admit or controvert the arguments of the writer. General condemnation will not do. Let him write critically, or give up the contest.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1804.

Form of a Power of Attorney to receive Dividends of Interest and Principal on Public Stock.

KNOW all men by these presents, That do make, constitute and appoint my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, to receive the dividends upon the stock standing in my name on the books of the commissioner of loans in the state of with power also an attorney or attornies under him for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitute or substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this

(SEAL.)

Sealed and delivered in presence of

BE it known, that on the day of before me came within named, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the seal of, &c. the day and year last aforesaid.

DIRECTIONS.

If the power is to be general, the words 'now due or which shall hereafter grow due,' are to be inserted after the word "dividends." If not general, the time for or to which the dividends are to be received to be especially expressed after the word "dividends." If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name. The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the U. States, or of a superior court of law and equity in any state, or of a county court, or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place, or before a notary public. In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed. The blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, or corporation, naming it, or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, otherwise with the words "my seal." If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised at the place where the dividends are to be received.

☞ The aforegoing form will answer for the transfer of stock.

From the United States' Gazette.

Extract from a letter to the Editors of this Gazette, dated WASHINGTON, MARCH 1.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday the 25th ultimo, the *Democratic Club* assembled on the *Washington Turf*, for the purpose of selecting the *cattle*, to be started under their direction and patronage in December next, for the two grand national purses—the one for 100,000 dollars, and the other for 20,000 dollars. After some bickering amongst the grooms, about the laws of the turf, it was

Resolved, *nem. con.* that the *Virginia Mammoth* should be started for the *first* of these purses, and the *New-York Land Jobber* for the *second*.

In making the first choice there was no difficulty, because there was no competition; for though some of the knowing ones shook their heads at the appearance of the *Mammoth*, and had great doubts both of his speed and his bottom, yet it had been previously understood, that Virginia should exclusively, at all times, and for all ages, furnish the horse for the first purse, and as the jockies from that state, vouched both for his feet and his wind, no public objection was made to him. Not so with regard to *Land Jobber*. Many expected that *Little Aaron*, the York Poney, who had runned head and head with the Mammoth, at the last grand national race, and who probably lost it by some undue influence with the judges, would now have been started again—but to our astonishment, though on the turf, he was kept blanketed, and not called up even to be shewn.

Various conjectures were hazarded on the cause of this—some said that his oats had been poisoned—others that he had been broke down by hard usage—others, and the most numerous, that he was a false horse and apt to fly the course; but a middle aged grave looking man, who for aught we know, might have been born like Falstaff, with a grey head and something of a round belly, (for he had both) whispered, that it was all a flam; that though attempts had been made to poison him, they had failed: that he was neither broke down, nor false, but that it had become the interest of a party to cry him down, to *prevent competition* with their favorite horses; and that *therefore*, he could neither be *shewn* nor *started*. "Do you see," says he, "that round, short man, with a tousure as smooth as your hand, and as white as powder can make it? That is *Padre Nicholas*, the Virginian Jesuit, and principal owner of the Mammoth—Near him sits a thin pale man almost as bald as he, that is *Machiavel Spectacles*, another Jesuit, who is determined to ride old *Land Jobber*. These two men, clubbing their wits, and their interests, have prevented the appearance of *Little Aaron*: the former, because (notwithstanding the alteration in the laws of the turf) he was afraid that if permitted to start at all, he would, instead of being the *second*, be the *first* horse:—the latter, besides crying down *Aaron*, he would put *Old Land Jobber* out of the way of another horse, called the *Chief Just ass*, in whom he had no concern, and who was to start for the New-York state plate, in a month or two from this time. Nor is this all, for they are attempting to prevent any *other* horse from being started against the *Jobber*; but in this they will fail." The prediction of our chickeroni, was soon verified, for on putting the question, there was a loud call for a *shew* and a *trial* of at least *one heat*. There now came up to the pole, besides the Jobber, the *Kentucky Colt*, the *Worcester Farmer*, the *Hampshire Senator*, the *Connecticut Democrat*, and the *Connetoga Stud*. Never was there a more miserable shew of cattle. The Colt indeed discovered some shew of blood, bone and muscle, and had he been in other hands, might have made a handsome trial; but as it was, he wanted *bottom*, and barely saved his distance. The *Farmer* was a heavy moulded garron, and fitter for the *plough* than the *turf*.—The *Senator* could make no *headway*. The *Democrat* was an ill looking Devil, not at all made for running, and besides, had been severely *Hunt*-ed, and the *Connestoga Stud* was only fit for a *tetzer* to old *Land Jobber*. These were all *distanced*.

In the course of the day were shewn various other curious animals, which, however, have been often seen before—such as the *Tennessee Cock*, the *Irish Lion*, and *the Learned Pig*.

From the Boston Gazette.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the supreme court of *Cupid*.

Himerial Term—Anno Amoris, 5805.

LASCILLES VS. BARTON.

TRESPASS—For kissing the Plaintiff, as she was getting into a carriage, returning from a Ball.—Case reserved upon a statement of facts for the opinion of all the Judges.

And now *Freelove*, Justice, delivered the opinion of the whole court:

"The question is, whether the prior conduct of the lady justified the actions of the defendant? And we are all of opinion that, notwithstanding the *Gentleman* was not particularly acquainted with the *Lady*, the affected lascivious expressions of her eyes, her forward manners and sideling advances, though not specially directed towards him, are facts, which must acquit the defendant of having taken *unjustifiable* liberties. And though one or two persons were near the carriage door at the time, yet it is to be presumed that things done in the dark are unseen, and consequently the *Defendant* must also be acquitted of the charge, in the other count, of being guilty of the indecency of "*Kissing before folks*"—The *Plaintiff* therefore has no cause of action—If a young lady is impudent, it is her own fault; if her conduct is such as to invite improper familiarities with her person, she can have no redress here. The meaning of the statute in this behalf made and provided cannot be extended beyond these cases, in which rudeness has no sufficient provocation, and familiarity is not authorised."—*Defendant acquitted.*

We understand that a man was apprehended in this city on Monday last, on suspicion of being concerned in forging and counterfeiting Bank Notes of the United States. Information relative to this business was lodged with our Executive several weeks ago, by the person to whom application had been made to execute the plates. It appears, that this person was encouraged by the Executive to carry on the business, until he should have it in his power to make a full discovery of the plot, which, it seems, he has accomplished. On the examination, the evidence was so clear, that the accused was committed to jail by the magistrate before whom he was examined, for trial before the judges of the U. States. Several plates and a number of bank notes have since been found at the place where the notes were manufactured.

From the BOSTON PALLADIUM.

Washington, March 24.

NEW TAXES.

It is well known that the present ruling party obtained their popularity by an affectation of economy; and that they have preserved what remains of popular favor by representing the funds in the Treasury as nearly inexhaustable. So far have they carried this system of delusion, as to repeal the internal taxes, which operated principally upon the luxuries of life. Those politicians who knew the state of the Treasury and the necessary expenditures of the government, have uniformly predicted that the Democrats must resort to taxes or loans. For some time past it has been difficult to conceal that the Treasury had been destitute of money even for the most necessary purposes.—When it was proposed in the House of Representatives to reprint the laws, and on various other occasions during the present session, the leading democrats have declared that no money could be spared; and the most necessary expenditures have actually been withheld in hope of still keeping up the show of economy and the boast of an overflowing treasury. At length, however, it has been found necessary to raise more money, and as the imposition of new duties upon merchandize is the least visible mode of taxation, that mode has been preferred.

A Bill has passed the House of Representatives which under pretence of changing ad valorem duties to specific, has imposed higher additional duties upon a great variety of articles, some of which are of the first necessity. It also imposes a new tonnage duty of 50 cents per ton upon foreign vessels. This Bill was introduced some months before the loss of the frigate Philadelphia was known. It is probable that if that accident had not occurred, the pretence of a full treasury would still have been kept up. This event has created a demand for money so unexpected and considerable that it became necessary to expose the real state of our finances, and to raise money by extraordinary means. For this purpose a bill has passed the House of Representatives imposing a new duty of two and a half per cent. ad valorem "upon all goods, wares and merchandize, paying a duty ad valorem, which shall, after the 30th day of June next be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, and an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the said additional duty in respect to all goods, wares and merchandize imported in ships or vessels not of the United States.

This new duty will raise a tax from seven hundred and fifty thousand to a million of dollars annually. It operates with the greatest inequality, and it overburthens commerce, already paying the whole taxes of the country. Mr. R. Griswold moved to strike out this section, upon the ground of its being an excessive burthen upon our commerce; and also that the tax would yield more than double the money necessary for the proposed arrangement. You will find by the yeas and nays that the Federalists supported this motion, which, however was lost. As it was found that the party would not resort to any other mode of protecting the commerce of the country, after this motion was lost, the bill met with no farther opposition.—It is sincerely to be hoped that measures will be adopted for terminating this war, which has been so peculiary marked with indifference, error and disgrace.

It is proper to notice another objection made to the first section of this bill, which is certainly very correct and substantial. It provides, that the new duties shall be imposed "for the purpose of defraying the expences of equipping, officering, manning, and employing such of the armed vessels of the United States, as may be deemed requisite by the President of the United States, for protecting the commerce and seamen thereof, and for carrying on warlike operations against the regency of Tripoli, or any of the Barbary powers which may commit hostilities against the United States, and for the purpose also, of defraying any other expences incidental to the intercourse with the Barbary powers, or which are authorised by this act." It is well known that nearly or quite all our naval expences arise in the Mediterranean at this time; consequently, the real effect of this bill will be to raise money to defray the expences of our whole naval establishment, while it professes only to provide for the present exigency.

The 4th section of the bill provides "That a sum, not exceeding one million of dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be appropriated (in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for the same objects) for the purpose of defraying any of the expences authorised by this act, which may be incurred during the present year; or, if necessary, the President of the United States is hereby authorised to borrow the said sum, or such part thereof, as he may think proper," &c.

The snow Susan, capt. Shore has arrived at Providence in 25 days from Havanna. In this vessel capt. Dennison, and Packard, and Mr. Harris Smith, of that town, and Mr. John D'Wolfe, Bristol, came passengers. These gentlemen fully confirm the late accounts of the horrid depredations committed on the defenceless American commerce by partial French cruisers, from various parts of Cuba, which swarm about the island of Hispaniola, and either plunder or carry them into ports of Cuba, where their cargoes are confiscated, and the vessels disposed of or destroyed, frequently without the formality of trial. (*N. Y. Express*)

MERCHANTS' BANK.—We are informed that in the council of revision, there were made *six* objections to the bill for the suppression of the Merchants' Bank—two of them were agreed to by the legislature; one of which was that the stockholders should not be in their individual capacities liable. The bill now remains with the other four objections.

On which the council is equally divided—Governor Clinton, Morgan Lewis and Ambrose Spencer, against the bank—Brockholst Livingston, Judge Kent and Judge Thompson, in favor of it. If the legislature sits till Thursday, the bill becomes immediately a law. If it adjourns before Thursday, it will not become a law, till before first day of next session. (*Ibid.*)

Several of the attendants at St. Cloud were a short time since apprehended upon suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the life of the First Consul—on investigation, there was nothing to criminate the parties; but having excited the alarm of the Tyrant, they became objects of his hatred, and have been consigned to different prisons. Bonaparte has purchased his greatness at the expence of his tranquility:—all his effects are employed to make every one fear him, and the consequence of his success is, that he fears every one.

BOSTON, April 6.

From France.

Capt. Swain, who sailed from Bayonne, (France) Feb. 29, favoured us with the following letter, which he received from his Brokers just previous to sailing.

"Gen. Moreau is arrested; also, La Fayette, Latour Maubourg, the Prince of Peace, and several Bishops, Archbishops and others—Pichegrue, and George were to have assassinated or seized the First Consul. Moreau was to have assumed the command. But his knavery is discovered. We are assured Pichegru is taken. It is said the gates of the Thuilleries were gained, and powder had been introduced into the gardens in wine casks."

By the above letter it appears a new plot or pretended plot, has been discovered at Paris, Capt. S. says he understood the discovery and arrests were made about the 22d of Feb, that an account of them had been published in the newspapers, and

that they were subjects of conversation at Bayonne.

Pichegru and George were in England a short time since. The Prince of Peace, we should presume, had not left Madrid. He may be implicated in the plot. He had not for some time been a favorite with the French. It has been long supposed that Moreau was not a stationary character, and his rise or fall has been expected.

NEW-YORK, April, 12.

We have been favoured with copies of Letters from a Gentleman in St. Pierres, Martinique, to Capt. Peck of the brig William, dated March 14th and 15th, from which the following are extracts:

March 14th, 1804.

"The brig Actress, of New-York, was boarded the day after she left this port by the privateer Drake, and sent to Dominico, where she was joined by another brig, supposed to be the Cleopatra, Stewart, of Chatham, and two other American vessels. They were ordered for Antigua without having anchored at Dominico. I do not think they will be detained, unless the Judge, (who is an upright man) has received new instructions, which is hardly probable. Some Swedish vessels have been captured, on their passage from this port, by English men of war, the captains of which say they have orders to send all in without discrimination. They are now frequently before this port and the North Point.

"Yesterday a fine French schooner from Guadaloupe, loaded with flour, fish, and dry good, said to be worth 250,000 livres, run into the bay under the battery, from whence she was carried off by an English cutter. The same evening, two American schooners, one from Duxbury, with fish & lumber, and the Sloop Patience, Webb, of New-York, from Charleston, came round the Point, and got into the bay. The latter had nearly been sunk by the schooner here mistaking her for an English cutter. The two forts opened their fire upon him, and the guards their small arms; so that the whole bay was in a blaze. The crew did not know what to do, and ran below. The Captain hauled down the sails, and to that perilous situation went ashore to the Commodore through the fire, which continued for some time afterwards; though, strange as it may appear, not a person on board was hurt.

"Beef is plentiful here at 20 dollars, fish 8, corn 6, wine 80, pork 21 to 22, tobacco 11; flour will soon be scarce; rice about 500 tierces, and little sale.

"No arrivals from New-York."

March 15.

"There are persons from Dominica to day, who say that port is full of Americans and other neutrals, captured on their passage to and from this island.—Besides the brig Actress, the brig Echo from Fort-Royal, and the schooner, ——, Friend of Newburyport, are captured, and sent into Antigua."

Capt. Peck informs us that when he left the Island of Martinique it was blockaded by 12 or 15 ships of war.

Several British vessels have been recently carried into Cuba by French privateers; in consequence of which the British Admiral on that station has presented a spirited remonstrance to the Spanish Commandant.

Extract of a letter per the Hound from Curracoa, dated 14th March.

The British left this place, on the 25th ult. at night after destroying a considerable part of the town, and have still a frigate blockading our harbour, which turns away all vessels bound here, it is impossible to get in; there is no business doing here, and what is much against the Americans, the Governor has prohibited the sale of flour over 9 dolls. per barrel.—No Spanish produce at Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated March 11.

"The regiment of Louisiana has received orders to hold themselves in readiness to depart on the 15th inst. for Pensacola, where they are transporting all their stores and ammunition. The Spaniards laugh at the idea entertained by some of your sapient politicians, of that country and Mobile being included in the cession. They say it is more probable that Louisiana will return to them.—We have nothing new of a commercial nature, excepting the arrival of a ship from the coast of Guinea with slaves."

COMMERCIAL.

"AMSTERDAM.

"In the course of this year, we have had pretty large imports of Georgia and Orleans cotton, which was sold at from 28 to 36 according to quality. We find that although it is short, it is approved by the manufacturers in this county, Germany, Switzerland, &c. so that the use of it is likely considerably to increase; and if the imports could be confined principally to this place, so as to constitute the great mart for the article, the vent for it, would become very extensive; but hitherto proper care has not been taken to having the cotton properly cleaned, it being very full of seed, which depreciates its value; therefore, great attention ought to be paid on that head, in making purchases, and it would be to the interest of the planters to be particularly mindful to free their cotton therefrom as much as possible; not to intermix divers qualities in the bales, and studiously to avoid every, the least deception. By this it will acquire a solid reputation. The large quantities lately arrived, have reduced its price about 1 or 1-2s, and at the present moment, there is no great demand for it, though it promises to revive ere long. Sea Island cotton also meets a ready sale, and its quality is much approved."

Foreign Intelligence.

RATISBON, January 30.

Declaration of his Prussian majesty.

"His majesty the king of Prussia has observed with attention and interest, the events which have taken place for some time past in several parts of the empire and in the heart of Germany, in regard to the possessions of the members of the equestrian order. It would have been of great advantage if in the *recess* of the deputation of the empire it had been possible to establish a regulation, or fixed rule for ensuring the future relations of the equestrian order, in a manner so as to reconcile a regard for the rights of all with the new situation of things, the new wants, and the real good of the empire.

"If the ecclesiastical states secularised have passed into the hands of new possessors, not only with the rights really exercised, but also with their pretensions; and if these governments, formerly ecclesiastic according to their nature and organization, and according to the interest, merely personal, of their ecclesiastical sovereigns, can have seen with indifference the efforts of the equestrian order to extend its territorial independence, and its immediacy, the new possessors of sovereign and hereditary rajes, may have brought with them new interests and may have considered things under a different point of view.—They must and ought to have found themselves differently obliged to claim rights, which must be considered as real and ancient integrant parts of their share of the indemnity; rights which could not be weakened but by negligence and by encroachments made at a former period. Aroused by such an event, the other possessors of the ancient lay countries, where similar relations, equally hurtful to their rights and to their administration existed, have begun to bring forward their pretensions.——Hence it happened that almost at the same time, several of the most distingaished states of the empire, such as the elector of Bavaria, the prince of Fulda, the elector of Hesse, the landgrave of Hesse Darmsdat, the duke of Saxe-Meinungen, and other princes have tended to the same object. These princes have formed claims to the villages and the land of the equestrian order, lying within their territory, or situated on their frontiers, both because their possessions formerly made an integrant part of their countries, and because they are still in relation with the latter by their geographical position, by the feudal law, by the duties and rights of jurisdiction, and other connections, which, as ancient sources, must still be considered as indications of sovereignty. They have consequently thought themselves authorised to replace under their sovereignty these places and lands, and cause to be announced by patents the possession they have taken of them, and to secure a part of them by sending thither military detachments. Hitherto no uniform and certain principles have been established or followed; and not only have contestations arisen among the sovereigns and persons of the equestrian order, who have been exposed to encroachments, but differences have broken out between one sovereign and another, in regard to the limits of their respective territorial jurisdictions. A judicial examination in regard to this object having been insufficient, because the organization of the circles is not yet completed; the question is to know, whether or in what manner the tribunals of the empire ought to interfere in the affair? The whole of the Germanic body participates in the regret excited by this state of things, and by the anarchical crisis which threatens, in so great a number of places, the property and the subjects of the empire. If every one is convinced that this crisis cannot be of long duration, but that measures ought speedily to be taken to put an end to it, it is the more indispensably necessary to think of the means of accomplishing this end; the affair has become too important and too general to be discussed by the tribunals of the empire. It cannot be dissembled, that in the state in which the affairs of the empire are at present, the dispositions of these tribunals would never operate but in a partial manner, and would never be any thing but palliative. The collisions in question are, indeed, too complex, and too extensive; they lead too immediately to general complaints on the part of the states; they are even too intimately connected with the affair of the indemnities, and they have still too much need of general principles, well determined, and which may accord with the new situation of the empire, for a juridicial procedure to be proper and sufficient.

"His majesty can never see with indifference, the advantage taken of this opportunity to spread, by procedure, division in the empire, and by these means to accomplish some political object. His majesty cannot either permit that his most powerful co-estates should be weakened, by taking away for no end of the vassals and property of the equestrian order.

"His majesty guided by constitutional sentiments, is consequently, of opinion, that there can be no means surer and more proper, than to submit to the diet this object, which is equally important to the safety and tranquility of the particular members of the empire; in order, that in the deliberations which may take place, there shall be established general principles in concert with all the states, and particularly with those interested, that the latter may regulate their conduct accordingly. His majesty has reason to expect that the states of the empire, who have received from him, in the most important affairs an assistance so effectual, and on the continuation of which they may depend, will acknowledge his good intentions in the complex affair in question, and will regulate themselves according to his counsels. In his patriotic solicitude, and the affliction he experiences in regard to the differences which have already taken place, and which may still occur, his majesty cannot help expressing an ardent wish, and positively requiring that all the states, and particularly those who are interested in the relations of the equestrian order, will concert among themselves and determine, above all, in the most precise manner, by means of a regular deliberation of the diet, the general principles to be observed in regard to these relations, as is required by the essential rights of those interested by the new situation of the empire, and the need of consolidating more and more its internal force, that those who are injured may regulate their conduct accordingly;—and that the states between whom differences have arisen, may terminate them in an amicable manner, according to this basis.

"His majesty, in judging this measure essential for maintaining internal tranquility, must require also, that in the interval, until the diet has come to some determination on this subject, the present *status quo* shall be provisionally maintained, with respect to every thing hitherto done, in regard to the possessions of the equestrian order; that in the mean time the military detachments shall be recalled to their garrisons, the measures of execution every where suspended, and that the present state of things shall receive no extent, in order that farther collisions may be prevented.

"His majesty, for the present, will abstain from any declaration on the principles to be establishsd, and will in no manner anticipate the future deliberations. In the mean time he will persist in the principles which he is authorised to carry into effect, in his principalities of Franconia, against the members of the equestrian order, who are domiciliated."

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The First Captains of the different Yeomanry Corps of Dublin attended the Lord Lieutenant on Friday last at the Castle. After thanking them for the zeal and alacrity which they had uniformly shewn upon all occasions, and for the particular proof which they had recently given of it, his Excellency explained to them, that notwithstanding the improved state of the country in whatever relates to its defensive strength, there ought to be no abatement of their vigilance and attention, since it was impossible to say, in the present very critical situation of public affairs, at what moment they might be called upon to act. It was therefore the duty of his Majesty's Government, in concurrence with their zeal and spirit, to provide as far as possible such regulations as might give a proper direction to that spirit, and render their services as efficient as they themselves would naturally wish them to be, whenever they should be required the immediate orders of the Commander of the Forces.

This activity and precaution on the part of the Irish Government are the more necessary, as there can be no doubt that the destination of the Brest fleet, should it escape our squadron, is Ireland.—A cutter looked, on the 10th inst. into Brest Road, and counted in the outer harbour, nine ships of the line, six frigates, seven cutters, and thirty two transports, seemingly ready for sea. She was so near the forts and the batteries, that she was fired upon for a quarter of an hour, and two French frigates cut their cables and chased it, but the night coming on, she escaped. A French fishing boat had been taken by this cutter near the Fort de Ratz, the crew of which agreed, that the army at and near Brest amounts to nearly 50,000 men. Divisions of 6 or 7000 men each time embark every two days, by turns, on board the transports and men of war, to accustom themselves to live on board and to the sea air, and after a duty of 48 hours are relieved by others, who continue the same time before they are relieved. The duty has been continued regularly since New year's day, and is not much liked by the troops. To this army is attached a corps of guides, of 150 Irishmen, or Englishmen, but who are much trusted by the General, and are therefore encamped with the reserve corps, two leagues from the coast; even the Irish officers have not yet been permitted to visit Brest. Both the officers and men are disgusted with the insolent and tyrannical treatment and behaviour of the General in Chief Augereau, who, to shew his power, is harrassing them with continual marches and counter marches, embarkations and debarkations. Sebastiana, formerly and Aid-de-Camp to the First Consul, but appointed a General of Brigade in this army, was put under arrest for a week, lately, by orders of Augereau, but, before the time expired, orders from the First Consul, by the telegraph, released him, and gave him another command at St. Maloes, in a small army collecting there.—Four other Generals have thrown up their commissions.

The Maritime Prefect at Brest, upwards of six weeks ago, told the relations of the officers and crews of the French ships at Ferrol, not to write to them there, as they would soon arrive in some French port.

The two Byrnes, who have been long notorious for their desperate boldness, and belonged to the celebrated Corcoran's gang, have been apprehended and lodged in Kilkenny goal. One of them is severely wounded having his leg broke and a ball lodged in his hip. While one of the Byrnes lay a prisoner in the guard-house at Borris, information was received there that the other was seen lying in a knot of furze, in the Barnoy of St. Mullins, county of Carlow; a party instantly went in pursuit of him, and on their approaching the place of his concealment, he fired and wounded one of the yeomen. Several shots were then interchanged, until his ammunition was expended, and he lay incapable of further resistance, from the dreadful effects of his wounds.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

HERE I give notice, in general to every person or persons, as far as this paper can reach, or any other printer in the United States as will be so obliging to give a place for this advertisement, in their own public paper, in order if any man, woman or child, above the years of maturity, if they know that I was in any jail for debt, or any swindling, or for any crime or roguishness whatsoever; if the will come forward and bring a certificate well authenticated, from any jail or jailors, or any magistrate, and prove the above charges, they shall receive the above reward of five hundred dollars, from me, John Beale. It is seven or eight and twenty years that I have been in the United States. Within that time I am sure that there is no gentleman, or man of credit or honor, that can bring any certificate of any charges before mentioned, or much more advance such language or even giving such a hint. I dare any man of wealth to use the aforesaid language or hint. But any swindler or rascal being last from Charleston, or Europe, or any other place, I also defy them to fetch such certificate. I disregard them and they are beneath my notice, being guilty of any dirty act or every dirty act, such as making over all their wealth, in order to defraud their creditors, and then go before the justice of this world which represents that of God, and take the oath of insolvency, they cannot be any thing else but swindlers and villains. Those swindling villains dont think no more of swallowing an oath than to swallow a glass of the best Madeira wine; and then judging other honest people by themselves. Gentlemen, what do you call this? Dont you call this swindling and perjury? For my part, in my weak opinion, I do. And this is the reason that God keeps them always poor and miserable, and nearly always in a state of starvation. And thank God I encrease more and more in wealth, and this is their jealousy and nothing else, that they have against me; and every person that knows their characters, knows very well with propriety, that those villains' credit is not worth the dirt that by misfortune I may trample with my shoes,

Notice to the Public.

WHOEVER finds himself in possession of a Bank Bill of No. 2269, deposited and discounted at Savannah, to the order of Jos. Nabirsham, or Habersham, president thereof; but I do not know whether I spell Nabirsham right; perhaps I could not make it out well in reading it. This note is the sum of twenty dollars, and if the note is fetched before me, there is not the least doubt at all, that I can swear and prove whether it is the same note or not. Also, two other Bank Bills, each of twenty dollars, of the Bank of North America, one is the number of 6781, August 5th or either 15th, as I can not make out the figures; the date of the year is 1796. The other one is number 3200, November 12th day, 1800. All of these three Bank Bills are rank counterfeit; and if they are brought before me, John Beale, I shall be able to swear and prove whether they are the same bills or not, before God and men. These three bills have been passed by one of these swindling villains that I here before alluded to; and I can swear and prove, that he knew positively that they were counterfeit; and when he had passed those three Bank Bills, knowing them to be counterfeit, if he is not sent to the Penitentiary for such villainy, I had but very little judgment before, but then I would certainly say, that I have a great deal less. Gentlemen, what more proof do you want of his villainy? If you want more, I will give it to you. Him and his two brothers have swindled England's government, and not only that, but the United States, by perjuring themselves. The particulars of perjury I will not specify in full, because they may take the hint and clear themselves from the reach of the United States' law, and by that means they may escape unpunished. But I will get another witness in Richmond as soon as possible, who now resides in New-York, as he knows well the particulars, perhaps better than what I am informed.

John Beale.

Richmond, April 13th, 1804.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FREE-SCHOOL.

On Monday evening, April 23, 1804, will be presented, by a company of YOUNG GENTLEMEN of this city, the much admired DRAMA, called

THE POINT OF HONOR.

End of the Play, a Hornpipe.

Bagatelle's Song in character, by Mr.——

A Song, by Mr.——

A Song, by Mr.——

To which will be added, a Humorous Farce, called

LOVE A-LA MODE;

OR, THE

Humours of the Turf.

Admittance One Dollar. Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's book-store, at the Bell Tavern, at Mr. Lynch's Tavern, and at the Office of the Theatre.

Doors to be opened at 5, and curtain to rise at 7 o'clock. No admittance behind the scenes.

☞ No person of colour admitted.

For Freight or Charter,

The SCHOONER

RESOLUTION,

A strong vessel, of about one hundred and ten tons burthen. Apply to

SAMUEL PAINE.

April 20, 1804.

Auction at Rocketts.

On Saturday the 21st inst. will be sold, the cargo of the brig Union, consisting of

42 *hhds.*, 8 *barrels*, 1 *tierce*, } *Muscovado Sugars.*

26 *barrels*, 53 *sacks*, } *Green Coffee.*

8 *hhds. Molasses.*

Terms, approved indorsed Notes, at 60 days.

Thomas Taylor & Co.

Auctioneers.

Richmond, April 19th, 1804.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the subscriber is prepared with an excellent SEINE, which will be employed the whole of this season, at the well known Shad and Herring Fishery at Varina, twelve miles below Richmond. The road that leads to this Fishery is plainer and better, than the road leading to any other Fishery on James river below this city. His prices for fish will be as follow; thirty-three shillings and four pence per hundred for Shad, or six pence a peace for a smaller quantity. For Herrings, twenty shillings per thousand. He will keep a regular supply of salt and barrels for the accommodation of those that may be disposed to purchase fish by the quantity.

Moses Bates.

Henrico, March 20th, 1804. *tf.*

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main-land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. } 1awtf.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the subscriber by Philip Taliaferro, dec. of the county of Gloucester, for the payment of certain debts therein specified, will be sold on Friday the 25th day of May next, for ready money, on the premises, an undivided three fourths of

A Tract of Land,

called Etriz Banks, the whole of which tract is four hundred acres, lying on York-River, in the county of Gloucester beautifully situated, subject to the claim of Mrs. E. Taliaferro.

WM. JONES, Trustee.

April 20, 1804

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 12awtf.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce; or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is about, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

The business heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the first of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Jockey Club Races

WILL commence on Tuesday the 8th day of May, and will continue four days. The first day the Jockey Club Purse of 400 dollars, 4 mile heats; 2d day, the Proprietor of the Field's Purse of 200 dollars, 3 mile heats; the 3d day, the Jockey Club Cup of 100 dollars value, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; no person permitted to start for the Cup but members of the Club, and for their only benefit. The 4th day, a Sweepstakes for 4 years old Colts and Fillies, 2 mile heats—Entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The subscription to close on the 15th day of April; 4 subscribers, or no race. The weights and rules for these races are agreeably to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules—Weights as below.

Aged Horses,	133lbs.	*Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.*
6 *years old*,	128	
5 *years old*,	112	
4 *years old*,	106	
3 *years old*,	90	

The treasurer requests the members of the Club to be pointed in paying up their subscriptions on or before the day of running.

Thomas Cheatham, *Treasurer*.

☞ The members of the Club are requested to meet at the Broad-Rock Course the day preceding the Jockey Club Purse, at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of making some regulations for the different days running.

March 29th, 1804.

Lost or Mislaid.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the United States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1792, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—165 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

IT is proposed to be run for on Friday the 11th day of May next, being the 4th day of the Broad Rock Races, an elegant GELDING, price 300 dollars, free for any saddle nag, running mile heats with catches on each, entrance agreeable to the number of horses to start; 6 subscribers or no race. Subscription to close the evening of the second days race.

THE Subscribers having mutually agreed to separate and forever remain apart as man and wife, the public are thus requested to take notice, that the undersigned Rob't Campbell is not to be liable or in any manner responsible for any debt hereafter to be contracted by the undersigned Ann Campbell, or otherwise accountable for her conduct; it having been mutually agreed by articles of separation, that each of us, shall in future be and remain absolved from all ties of matrimony as fully, completely and effectually, as though they never had been solemnized, as far as the laws, usages and customs of the Commonwealth will admit of.

ROBT CAMPBELL.
ANN CAMPBELL.

Teste,
JOHN WALKER.

Richmond, April 10, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

Weltham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights; patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purceased by application as above.

Fairfield Races.

ON *Monday the 30th of next month, will be run for, over the Fairfield course, a*

SWEEPSTAKE,

for Colts four years old—two mile heats. Five colts are entered at 300 dollars each, and the subscription closed—Weights agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On the same day the "FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB CUP" *will be run for—two mile heats—free for all ages. The horses to be bona fide the property of members of the club.*

On Tuesday the 1st day of May, the Jockey Club Purse of 400 dollars will be run for—four mile heats

On Wednesday, the purse of the proprietor of the course—three mile heats. Weights as follow:

Aged horses—133 *lbs.*
6 years old—128 *do.*
5 years old—118 *do.*
4 years old—106 *do.*
3 years old—90 *do.*

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds.

The Treasurer takes this opportunity of reminding delinquent members, of the necessity of forwarding the amount of their subscriptions, previously to the commencement of the races. tvc

March 23, 1804.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been.

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Derby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Fortesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won [illegible] he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was fix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above statement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the sweepstakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse] his granddam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803

THE public are respectfully informed that the business, heretofore carried on by John Pumfrey, will, in future, be carried on under the firm of

Pumfrey & Fitzwhylsonn.

Richmond, April 4, 1804. ep6t.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this office.

Valuable Lands,

Beautifully situated on York River, for sale, for Ready Money.

BY virtue of a decree of Gloucester county court, made in a suit in chancery depending therein, between Overton Cosby and James Ross, testamentary guardians of George D. Spratt, complainants, and Abijah Tufts, and Anne his wife, who was widow of Thomas Booth, dec. and others, defendants, will be sold, a tract of LAND, containing 656 1-2 acres, called Chelsea; also, one other tract of 330 acres, known by the name of Hall's tract, on the premises the 22d of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to satisfy the complainants the sum of 747l. 19s. 8d. with the interest due thereon, the costs of the suit, and the contingent charges; which said tracts of land will be laid off by the commissioners to suit purchasers.

At the same time and place, will be sold, the residue of the aforesaid tracts, after satisfying the aforesaid debt, interest and costs, together with a valuable grist Mill Seat, with a Saw-Mill already erected by virtue of a decree of the said court, in a suit in chancery therein depending between Thomas B. Fox, complainant, and the same defendants; also, the residue of a certain tract, purchased by the said Thomas Booth in his life time of Mann P. Burwell, after satisfying the said Burwell the purchase money due him, to satisfy the said Thomas B. Fox the sum of 5285 dollars and 78 cents, together with the interest due thereon and the costs of suit, &c.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold, a tract of 305 acres of LAND, adjoining the above mentioned tract called Chelsea, together with one other tract of 47 acres, and also one other tract of 210 acres, by virtue of a decree of the said county court in a suit in chancery between Mann P. Burwell, complainant, and the same defendants. to satisfy the sum of 290l. 7s. 9d. with interest due thereon, and the further sum of 22l. 13s. with interest, together with the costs of suit and all charges which may reasonably accrue.

M. Anderson.
William Booth.
William Hall.
Nich's. Howlett.
J. Kinnigham.

Gloucester county, March 21, 1804. 12w6w

NOTICE.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Ezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, late merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight & Harris, intend to meet on the 28th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come forward to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated, will positively be disallowed.

GEORGE MARX, RICHARD DENNY, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, March 24th, 1804. 1aw4w

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 6th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Peter Gordon, James Stephenson, jun. as trustee for the said Peter Gordon; Joseph Riddle and Company, and John Shackleford, trustee for the said Joseph Riddle and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Field and Henry Field, Defendants.

THE defendant John Field, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, November 22, 1803.

William Wilson, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Henry Lee, and Thomas Nelson, attorney for the United States, for the Virginia district, Def'ts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Henry Lee, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

At a meeting of the *Commissioners* appointed by the Legislature, of this commonwealth, to receive subscriptions in the city of Richmond, under "an act for incorporating the *Bank of Virginia*:" present, Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego, Robert Pollard, George Jefferson, P. N. Nicholas, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Rutherfoord, Benjamin Hatcher, and James F. Leitch.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Chairman.

1st. *Resolved*, That books be opened at the Capitol, on the first Monday in May next, to receive subscriptions pursuant to the said act.

2dly. *Resolved*, with the consent of the Treasurer of the state, that the payments be made in the Treasury Office, and that the persons, so paying, upon exhibiting the Treasurer's receipt, shall be admitted to subscribe their names on the commissioners' books.

3dly. *Resolved*, That Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego and John Brockenbrough, be appointed a committee to notify the foregoing resolutions in two public Gazettes of this city, once a week, from the present time till the first Monday in May next.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH GALLEGO,
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

March 5th, 1804.

* For the mutual accommodation of the Treasurer and the persons meaning to subscribe, the Treasurer will receive the money at any time previous to the day appointed for opening the books by the commissioners.